

Daily Journal.

Personelle of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, in describing the recent military levee at the White House, thus describes President Lincoln and his accomplished lady:

It was late when I entered. The President stood near the East room surrounded by a party of gentlemen. He was nearly a head taller than any other gentleman in the room. He has a much finer face than some of the prints that represent him, and though not really handsome, has a manly honest, genial face which ever invites confidence and respect. The expression of his eyes is peculiarly pleasing; clear, with a mild softness—in strange contrast with the stern lines of his lean features. His manner has the ease and affability of a true gentleman, without the least assumption of hauteur. I looked on him long and steadily, and should say that simplicity and honesty of purpose, with a certain reserved force, were the distinguishing marks of his character. While I spoke with him I noticed the sound of his voice, which has none of the Western roughness which his fellow countrymen and brethren at the South give him credit for. Mrs. Lincoln stood near talking with a party of ladies and gentlemen. The beauty of her arms and shoulders attracted my attention. They were very white and polished as marble.—She wore a handsome brocade, of Marie Louise blue, demi-train, and a head dress of white Marabout feathers, tipped with blue. Her ornaments were pearls. She has a ladylike demeanor, and I should say, is a woman of keen and decided character. Her manner was very friendly and cheerful to everybody, and she was much interested while I told her of the preparations going on to prepare comfortable Hospital clothing for the soldiers, and other things of which they will stand in need.

Where are They.

Men begin to ask what has become of those few rankest traitors who there is every reason to believe originated the conspiracy against the Union. Davis, Stephens, Beauregard and others are the tools with which Yancey, Floyd, Slidell and a few more worked. What has become of these last named conspirators? Yancey has made his escape to Europe on pretense of a mission. Floyd we do not hear of.—He has probably retired to some obscure nook with his share of the money of which he robbed the national treasury. And Slidell, once so active—where is he? We look in vain in the Southern papers for the name of this able financier. Has he too retired? Has he, perhaps escaped to Europe in disguise, and under an assumed name? He belongs to a hanging family. Was he afraid that the rope which one of his kinsmen was so ready to use on the slightest pretense, might, for the best of reasons, be put around his own neck? Has Slidell withdrawn from the Montgomery conspiracy? He and Floyd are of that wise species of rat which hastens to leave the sinking ship.—*New York Post.*

DEATH OF POSTMASTER WALBRIDGE.—The Toledo Blade of Friday says: "We learn just as we are going to press, that George Walbridge, Esq., of this city, died at his residence on Madison street, at about noon to-day. Mr. W. was one of our best citizens, and had but recently been appointed Postmaster at this city. Aged 36 yrs.

Forty-five West Point Cadets are now drilling volunteers.

First Blast of the Northern Bugle. The New Orleans Bee says:

We plead guilty to the charge of having in times past, talked confidently of, and trusted implicitly in Northern conservatism. The fact is, the professed advocates of that particularism expressed themselves habitually as warmly in favor of the South, scouted so loftily the idea of coercion, and advocated with so much apparent sincerity a system of conciliation and concession, that thousands of Southern men were completely deceived. There is no doubt whatever that an opinion prevailed among us that if Lincoln should attempt to make war upon the South, the conservative element in the North would overwhelm his administration and by timely diversions would extend aid and succor to us. It was thought that the 30,000 anti-Lincoln majority in New York city would act substantially with the South, or at all events would exhibit its genuine sympathy with that section by declining to take up arms in behalf of the federal government. There were not wanting among us too, numbers of shrewd and experienced citizens who calculated largely on the commercial ties and identity of interests between the South and West, and who believed that ultimately Ohio, Indiana and other States in that quarter would be glad to unite their destinies with those of a Southern Confederacy. How the first blast of the Northern bugle has blown away these bubbles of the imagination!

An Interview with General Scott.

A letter from Richmond, Va., May 2d, to the Charleston Courier, states that the writer was in Washington City on the 1st, and gives the following account of his interview with General Scott:

"He found him in his office in the War Department. He sat bold upright behind a table, where he had been writing, and apparently his mind was as clear and strong as ever. He complained of swollen feet, and said he could not walk far. In answer to an inquiry, he said he had but a little while longer to live, but when he died it should be beneath the Stars and Stripes.—He said the war should be prosecuted vigorously. The administration would not invade the South with the object of capturing Richmond or Charleston or New Orleans, but for the purpose of retaking the forts and public property. He mentioned several points that he had determined to capture, naming first Fort Moultrie, then Fort Sumter, Harper's Ferry, &c. The last named place he should retake, no matter what might be the cost of life or treasure."

Saving the Union.

"We had thought the business of saving the Union was pretty well played out," says the New Orleans Delta. We can assure the Delta that the business of saving the Union from the treacherous attempts of a band of rebels and mutineers has just begun, and that a quarter of a million of men have already offered themselves to the government for that specific purpose. General Scott, the most eminent general of the age, is at the head of these Union-savers, and he is that kind of man who always makes clean work of whatever he undertakes. It is the business of destroying the Union which is nearly "played out." And we suspect that if Davis, Toombs, Floyd, Thompson & Co. had known what a very poor business it was they would not have gone into it as they did.—*N. Y. Post.*

INDIAN REGIMENT.—The regiment of Cattaraugus Indians, 1,000 strong, has been accepted by the War Department, and placed in charge of U. S. officers.

From Washington.

Washington, May 13.

De Stoeckel, Russian Minister, will send dispatches to his Government by Wednesday's steamer representing the Southern Rebellion in its true light, advising his Government not to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The first secession flurry having passed away. Union men in North Eastern Virginia are moving, and action paily is becoming more manifest.

The Government would fain see all three months men changed into volunteers for the war. It is now evident that the call for three months' service will serve rather to embarrass than benefit plans for the suppression of rebellion. Three-fifths of the Northern troops enlisted under it, now here, are, however, ready to enlist for the war.

The disarmament of the Secession brigade in St. Louis, will be fully sustained by the Government.

The Chiefs of the Fire Department of New York and Philadelphia are here to offer steam engines in view of the reported attempt to fire the city.

Thos. F. Meagher is now serving as Captain of the Sixty-Ninth, and Fitz James O'Brien as a private in the New York 7th.

A great pressure is brought to bear on Gen. Scott to induce him to order an advance of troops into Virginia. Even members of the Cabinet have been exerting themselves to this effect. But the sagacious old hero will not move on Richmond until he is quite ready.

The Detroit Free Press, the old Democratic organ of Michigan, says:

"While the people of the North and the West with entire unanimity hold this prior allegiance to the United States, and stand ready to defend it with their lives, they hold it also to be the duty of that government to protect every one of its citizens, with all its power, whenever and wherever it may be assailed. A proclamation should go forth instantly that the Union men of the South, in every State, will be protected at all hazards. Give them not only the moral force of the determined support of the government, but let it be followed by such an army in every State, if necessary, as would make the traitors feel that mob violence and civil war will meet with neither toleration nor forbearance."

DON'T CARE.—The Frankfort, Kentucky, Commonwealth says the true issue before the people of that State is: Shall this Government be broken up because Breckinridge was not elected President, and go into a state of anarchy or mob rule; or shall this glorious Government, the best Government the world ever saw, be sustained?—It says "we are for the United States Government; and we don't care a continental anathema who knows it." The Commonwealth is an old established paper, and its influence in the State is only second to that of the Louisville Journal.

The Captain and crew of the Star of the West, who were recently captured and held prisoners by the rebels at Indianola, Texas, have returned to New York and given a detailed account of the affair.

Among the crew on the Star of the West were two black men who are residents of New York, and have families there, one is named Mann and the other Goodyear.—The two colored men were brought with the other prisoners to Montgomery where the white men were released and allowed to come North, but these colored men were sold into slavery.

The selling of the negroes was explained on the ground that the money was to be used to forward the crew of the Star of the West to the North.